

Webinar Transcript - Missing In Alaska: Ashley Johnson Barr

Welcome to the National Criminal Justice Training Center webinar, "Missing in Alaska-- Ashley Johnson-Barr." My name is Amy Hood-Schwindt, and I will be moderating for you today. This webinar was developed by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program, and its AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program. In conjunction with our mission, our webinar series works to bring together state, local, and tribal subject matter experts to present and discuss critical issues relating to missing, abducted, and exploited children.

I am pleased to introduce our presenters today, Mary Ferguson and Tyesha Wood. Mary Ferguson was born and raised in Sitka, Alaska. She is Tlingit from the Raven Frog Clan, a tribal citizen of Sitka tribe of Alaska. Mary worked for Sitka Police Department as a patrol officer and sexual assault investigator until 2020. She then began working for Sitka tribe of Alaska and was appointed tribal court judge in 2021, where she continues to serve.

Tyesha Wood is a program manager with the AMBER Alert in Indian Country Initiative. Tyesha is a former police detective with 17 years of law enforcement experience with tribal nations in Arizona. Tyesha has experience working with multidisciplinary teams and tribal family advocacy centers to ensure the safety and protection of children. Tyesha is a member of the Navajo Nation. Again, thank you for joining us today, Mary and Tyesha. This time is now yours.

Thank you. Again, my name is Mary, and I am so honored to be a part of this webinar and share an introduction of Ashley's story. So I'm happy that you decided to join us today. Learning objectives. To understand the role and implementation of the AMBER Alert in Indian country program, examine the case of Ashley Johnson-Barr to identify the unique challenges of responding to a missing child in rural Alaska. Explore the impact of Ashley's legacy on the community awareness for missing or abducted children from tribal communities and Alaska Native villages.

I'd like to introduce you first to Ashley Johnson-Barr. This is a picture of Ashley in the tundra. Ashley is part of a close-knit family. She lives in Kotzebue, Alaska, with her parents, Walter Scotty Barr and Josie Johnson, along with her six siblings. Ashley was a very vibrant young fifth grader who loved to be outside with her friends after school. At the time of her disappearance, she was just a few weeks into the new school year. She was very involved with her church at such a young age and loved playing sports like basketball and volleyball.

Here's a picture of Ashley as she's picking blueberries in the tundra. You can see there's quite a few people in the background of this picture picking blueberries as well. We learned on our trip to Kotzebue that it is not uncommon to see people in the tundra picking berries during that time of year when Ashley went missing. You can see this picture is tundra. And then there's ocean. She left her house on September 6, 2018 to head to the park to meet up with some friends.

We'll move on to the next slide. Kotzebue, Alaska. So Alaska, as you can see here, is a very big state. There are 229 federally recognized tribes in the state of Alaska. Alaska does not have Indian country. There is one reservation in Southeast Alaska. Kotzebue is home of the Inupiat Eskimos. They have what's called the Kotzebue IRA, or Indian Reorganization Act. The native village of Kotzebue is the tribal government in Kotzebue.

Kotzebue has a population of about 3,270 people, and a majority of those people are Inupiat. The climate there is very dry, subarctic climate, and it has below freezing temperatures most of the year. And Kotzebue is made up of about 26 square miles of tundra. So the terrain is very different from other parts of Alaska. Kotzebue is not connected to the State Road system. They do have Alaska Airlines that flies in from Anchorage, and other smaller Bush planes that fly in there when the weather is clear enough to fly.

The folks that live in Kotzebue would often go into Anchorage so they can fly in their supplies. Kotzebue does have a barge system that is able to come in, but it is tough in the winter when everything freezes over. It is a very remote village, but they do have some services. Like, they have an IHS hospital. They have the school district there. In the winter time, they have marked trails, where they're able to travel from village to village by ATVs. But this kind of travel makes bringing in resources extremely difficult.

I live in Alaska also, but I live in the Southeast region. So traveling to Kotzebue was almost a culture shock for me as well. The landscape was very different. The temperature, the harvested foods that they would gather, their language, song, and dance were very different from other parts of Alaska. Kotzebue does have a police department, and they have a trooper post there, but the service area is roughly the size of Ohio. So they have a few troopers to service a very large area. This is the seal of the native village of Kotzebue. We were able to fly up to Kotzebue and meet with the tribe there. They sent us a picture of their seal so we can share that with you today.

OK, Ashley goes missing. So, as you can see here, there's tundra. And then the village of Kotzebue is surrounded by ocean. When we flew in by plane, it gave me a great idea of the massive area surrounding the village. So although the village is small, the area surrounding it is massive. On September 6, 2018, Ashley went to the playground to meet up with some friends after all of her homework was done.

Since it was a school night. Ashley had a curfew of 8:30. Ashley was responsible, always made sure that she was home on time or before curfew. But on this day, Ashley had failed to return home by her curfew. So her parents started repeatedly calling and texting her cell phone. So she did have a cell phone on her, but she wasn't answering that either.

Ashley's parents began calling around to their family and friends and friends of Ashley that lived in the village to see if anybody had seen her. But she did not turn up, so they started the search for Ashley around 9:00 PM. And then Ashley was reported missing to the Kotzebue Police Department by midnight. A local search and rescue began. So in the fall and winter, especially in Northern parts of Alaska, it can get very dark, very early. And the sun doesn't come up till mid morning, so that is yet another challenge of searching for missing people in Alaska is we have to battle that lack of daylight that we have in the fall and winter time.

So the search for Ashley, Ashley's family did what they could to spread the word to find her. After three days, news stations in Alaska started to air her story and other villages and towns all came together to help for the search. So on this slide, you'll see this is a actual Alaska State Troopers missing bulletin, Ashley Johnson-Barr. This missing persons bulletin was issued throughout the state on September 8, 2018.

The missing person bulletins are created at the request of a law enforcement agency and distribute it so that the public can assist with information leading to the missing person, or if they had information of what led up to that person's disappearance. The bulletins usually aren't issued for tragic incidents, like boat sinking or planes crashing. They're more for the missing people outside of those incidents.

As you can see, the missing persons bulletin has her name, pretty recent photo of her, her last known location, the date and time, some physical descriptors, what she was wearing when she went missing, and who to contact with any information. Friends and family also made their own signs of missing persons posters and distributed and hung them up all around on Kotzebue. I just want to remind people the environment and time delays. There's no road system, so planning and executing searches can be more delayed, more so than in larger cities like Anchorage or Fairbanks.

So the response. So her parents, like I said, tried calling and texting her repeatedly. The search effort included FBI agents, Alaska State troopers, Kotzebue police, many, many search and rescue and volunteers, as well as other law enforcement agencies, towns, and villages from across the state of Alaska. Hundreds of people joined the search efforts, with supplies being brought in to support the families and the search and rescue efforts.

As you might know that our cell phones that we carry with us can leave an electronic footprint, which can be helpful in locating a missing person. The cell phones ping off of a cell phone tower, and that information is recorded in the cell phone records. So this information can give searchers a general location. Nowadays, cell phone information can lead to almost an exact location in some cases. Ashley had a cell phone, and since her parents were calling and texting that cell phone, it left a trace for the searchers to follow. Her cell phone was located and then turned over to the FBI for analysis.

Our AMBER Alert team, just a note, is hoping to expand this particular case with more information specific to the search in response of Ashley. I hear there are some people on this webinar today who are closely involved in the search. So we would love to touch base and hear what your experience is and what your role was in the search for Ashley. We'll make sure to leave our contact information if you would like to be a part of maybe our part 2 webinar on the Ashley Johnson-Barr story.

The photos here were provided to us by Ashley's father, Scotty Barr. As you can see in the pictures here, there are the news cameras. There are search dogs, and then a team mapping out search locations. The tribe in Kotzebue has an emergency response team that has trained personnel in search and rescue. Some towns and villages that came into Kotzebue to help with the efforts were Bethel, Barrow, Anchorage area, and I wanted to mention the Mat-Su Search and Rescue and K-9 Unit. And, of course, friends and family from all over Alaska came to the small village to try to help locate Ashley.

Ashley's body was located on September 14, 2018, eight days after she went missing. Unfortunately, she was found deceased. When I first started working on Ashley's story, I thought that Kotzebue was such a tiny village, and I wondered what the challenges that the searchers faced when looking for her. Eight days is such a long time for a child to go missing. But when we arrived in Kotzebue following the story, we saw tundra and water for as far as the eye can see. So we saw the many challenges that these searchers must have faced.

After visiting Kotzebue, it was remarkable that they were able to locate her where they did. The cell phone data came back and was helpful. Again, we're hoping to get more into specifics on that search in part 2 of this webinar. Ashley was located deep in the vegetation of the tundra a few miles outside of Kotzebue. Ashley was sexually assaulted and murdered. This photo here is a picture of the exact location where Ashley was found.

When we visited Kotzebue, Ashley's father, Scotty, was able to take us on the road and where there was a marked trail where she was found. This location was not visible from the road. Fortunately, in this case, it didn't take too long for them to have a suspect in Ashley's case in custody. Ashley was sexually assaulted and murdered. The DNA and other evidence linked the suspect to the crime. And then a few years later, he was sentenced to 198 years.

So these are a few pictures that we took of the area. I had talked about that she was found in the tundra. These are ATV tire marks leading to the area of where Ashley's body was located. There's a picture of Scotty Barr, Ashley Johnson-Barr's father. You can see he taped some steaks that are purple and white. And there's these steaks going up the road or through the tundra that lead to the exact area of where Ashley's body was found.

So, as you can see, this is very kind of off grid. And the tundra just goes on and on and on. They were very fortunate to be able to locate Ashley's body in this tundra. When we went up there, we were unable to go up to the exact location, but we did see all the markings that he had put up to remember where Ashley was found. The terrain here was very wet, wet and muddy. So the only access was by ATV.

Resilience and lasting impact. Ashley's legacy led to awareness of missing persons, support systems, and public dialogue on coordinating a community response in Alaska. As you can see, this is just in the photo. This is just one of the missing posters that her friends and family made and hung up all over Kotzebue. Ashley's story made national news. So when I was doing my research on Ashley Johnson-Barr, I came across many publications and *People* magazine, *Oxygen*, the DOJ website. So this was a story heard nationwide.

This webinar presentation and the research that we are doing is just one example of how Ashley's story is living on today. Seven years later, we're still remembering her story and we're hoping to learn more from it. Her story has brought light to the need for more robust public safety protections against Alaska's high rate of sexual assault on children. Alaska has one of the highest rates of sexual assault in the nation.

We'd like to help raise awareness and address issues, talk about resources in Alaska or the lack of resources in Alaska, especially when it comes to protecting our children. We are looking forward to hearing from tribes and villages in Alaska, as well as our online guests today. And hopefully, we'll be able to make some connections so we can help grow our mission and our message. We'll make sure, again, that you have our contact information.

Ashley Johnson-Barr Day. So the Alaska Senate established Ashley Johnson-Barr Day on March 12. SB 101 was created in commemoration of the life of Ashley Johnson-Barr. The bill is aimed at bringing awareness to violent crimes committed against children. The bill also aims to bring awareness to the missing and murdered Indigenous women across North America.

So Ashley loved the color purple. So you see here there's a purple ribbon, a picture of Ashley wearing purple-- purple local background. Ashley Johnson-Barr Day on March 12 is also known in our state as Wear Purple Day. The Senate Bill 101 establishes March 12 as the special day. In addition to keeping her memory alive, it also brings awareness of violent crimes against children. So our town in Sitka, we also wear purple on this day all the way down here in Southeast Alaska. Because Ashley's story has impacted not only us here in Alaska, but also nationwide. March 12 is Ashley's birthday. She would have been 17 and graduating high school in May.

When we visited Kotzebue, there was bits of purple in remembrance of Ashley all over Kotzebue. In Kotzebue, also, they have a memorial at the playground where she was last seen. Rainbow Park is now called Ashley Johnson-Barr Memorial Park. So here is a picture of a sign that is posted outside of what was formerly Rainbow Park. It is now Ashley Johnson-Barr Memorial Park. There's a picture of Ashley and her beautiful smile.

In loving memory of Ashley Johnson-Barr. Jesus said, let the little children come to me and do not hinder them, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them. And then in there was a picture of clouds that were taken outside of Kotzebue. That looks like a little angel. We have a great picture here of Scott Barr, Ashley's father. When we were working with Scott in gathering information on Ashley's story, he kind of left us with this quote. And I think it's important to share.

"First and foremost, we would like to thank our Heavenly Father God and his Son Lord Jesus Christ for bringing our daughter home and have spiritual and earthly justice. Our love and hearts are with all the families who experience this as we did, also to the families that are still searching for their loved ones or seeking justice, we continually pray every day for love, perseverance, strength, hope, justice, and comfort. We encourage every parent and relative to be a voice for their loved ones until there is no more trafficking, abduction, and any abuse towards young girls, teenagers, ladies, mothers, aunts, and elders."

So that was from Scott Barr, Ashley's father. We would like to thank Scott Barr for allowing us to tell her story. It takes a lot of bravery to work with us and go back and remember the tragic loss of Ashley. He worked alongside us every step in this mission, and we were also very thankful to have him accompany us to visit Kotzebue so we can get a better understanding of what had happened to her.

Hello, everyone. Before we provide an update on our Alaska initiatives, I just want to take this time to acknowledge Ashley Johnson-Barr's family. We are extremely grateful and honored that they are working with us on our work in Alaska. As Mary mentioned, we are working on another webinar that we will discuss the search and rescue operation for Ashley.

Early on, we introduced ourselves, Mary and I. I see that we have quite a few visitors from across the nation. I'm curious, and I think it would be helpful if we knew, especially if you are coming and watching from Alaska, could you go to the chat and enter your location in which you're watching the webinar today? You'd like to put your name and your organization, that would be grateful to. This information is extremely helpful in the work that we're doing and will continue to do in Alaska and throughout the United States.

I see some updates already. Thank you so much. Lots of people from Arizona, California, Texas, Alaska, Pennsylvania. Thank you so much for joining us. We have been working with Alaska, and we hope that we could come back to Alaska. If you have your village there in the chat room or in the chat, we can surely make contact with you.

A little bit about our program. Now, the AMBER Alert Indian Country Program falls under the umbrella of AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance. Our mission is to-- actually, our mission is centered on protecting and recovering missing or abducted children from federally recognized tribes, including Alaska Native villages. Our program is specific in working with the tribes, and we do so by respecting the sovereignty of the sovereign nations. And we do so with the big emphasis on supporting community-driven solutions.

Now, these solutions that we try to implement from the villages itself are done so with a huge coordination effort from the tribe or villages, the local, state, and federal partners. Now I've used the word "implementation" on this slide. Now what does the implementation mean? Our program, one of our missions is to work with this, the tribes. And we call these implementation meetings. So we set up an implementation meeting with the community champions.

Could be law enforcement. Could be emergency management. Could be tribal council, village council, village leaderships, whatever the case may be on those champions working with us and sitting down with state, local, and our federal partners. We talk about response to missing children, abducted children. We talk about those coordinated efforts. It may include providing training, which we do so for free.

We support and emphasize training built on the community capacity, and we want to ensure readiness with the community. They know their partners within the state and even the federal government. For Alaska, specifically, when we went to Kotzebue, Kotzebue does not have their own tribal police department. They worked with the borough there. So when we had a meeting with Kotzebue leadership-- I'm sorry, not leadership, but the Emergency Management Department, we gathered facts about the village. We talked about resources.

What was unique about Kotzebue during this time, the village had personnel within the community that had been trained in search and rescue. Based on their experience, they were able to execute a plan for search and rescue for the family. There wasn't a whole lot of resources in the community, but they did what they could. I think a lot of that program planning and response is seen throughout the United States and the work that we do.

Some communities have built their own community response plan or working on their own community response plan. Some communities have looked to others, and we help share that information. We learn a lot when we travel to different communities. We share information with other communities. We are still working on reaching all the communities and villages in Alaska. As Mary mentioned, there are 229 villages, and this is where we need your help.

We need your help with public awareness and participation, talking about how do we protect our children. We need your help on public notification efforts. We need help on learning what your village is like, what is working for your community, what's not working. We want to bring all these policies and these procedures and these efforts together, because we want to ensure that there are plans available. Again, we need to know that there's a community can safely recover an endangered missing or abducted child.

We want to ensure that this plan works for future generations. And I think that that's what we all strive for. We want to protect our children. For the past couple of months, we've been working with partners in Alaska. We've got great partners in Sitka. We've been able to meet with Tanana chiefs in Fairbanks. We've worked with Chickaloon. We've had meetings with Dot Lake. These are just a few villages and communities we've been able to work with recently. What we want to do is to continue to meet with communities and villages in Alaska. We need your help in getting the word out there that we are free.

That wasn't AI-generated there. We are free. This is the fact. We are program and funded, as you saw, under DOJ. Our program would like to hear back from you if you're in Alaska or if you're from one of the communities in the Lower 48. We'd love to hear from you. We want to get to your community. These free trainings that we offer. One of them is called a Child Abduction Tabletop Exercise. We were able to deliver two of these training modules virtually. We did virtually in Alaska because of the remote dynamics that we were facing at the time. We did a virtual delivery, but we're not opposed to coming in person. We've done trainings in Fairbanks. We've done trainings in Chickaloon. We're happy to come out to the community.

We have been working with larger organizations, like I said, with Tanana Chiefs. So we are ready to go. Other programs that we've been able to provide to Alaska, we've delivered two modules on missing child investigations for Alaska Native villages. We've also delivered on site a class called Unresolved Resolve Missing Persons Response for Alaska Native villages. Now, these classes are specific to Alaska. They talk about the Alaska dynamics, the State Public Law 80 guidance. We talk about the statutes that we have are all specific to Alaska. So, again, we're really trying our best to support the communities in Alaska with the AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act of 2018.

Now, I see a lot of people have responded to my request to provide your location. At this time, we have some moments to answer any questions, whether it be about the AMBER Alert Indian Country Initiative and the work specifically in Alaska, or we have questions that are targeted towards the PowerPoints that you've seen here. On this slide, you can see Mary and I's contact information. If you have any questions or would like to contact us regarding the webinar, you have our information here. Mary, do you have anything else to add?

Yeah, I'm just going to repeat kind of what you said about our contact information. It's up here on the screen. I do see a lot of people from all over the country, which is great. We did showcase Alaska here, and we wanted to share Ashley Johnson-Barr's story with you and the challenges in working and doing searches in Alaska, the resources, the terrain, the weather. But we are here for everybody in the country.

So like I said, we are kind of showcasing Alaska, but we are interested from hearing from your community, from your tribe, and seeing what training we can have specifically for you and spreading our AMBER Alert in Indian Country message. So I don't want you to think that our resources are only for Alaska because we are showcasing it in Alaska today. So this information is for everybody. So please feel free to contact us about training opportunities, regardless of whether you're in Alaska or not. We'd love to hear from you. We do have some questions. Tyesha, I'm going to turn it back over to you.

So a question from Ronald. Thank you. What does a tabletop exercise entail? So typically, this is about four hours. It's a tabletop response scenario. So we run through an exercise within your community on a missing or abducted child. We put it out there. We provide information. Who is missing? What, date, time, and when the call came through to dispatch. And from that point, the participants work through a response plan, or their current response plan. Or if not, then we talk about that response from different angles.

Typically, we have different audiences, which we work. We find out beforehand. Are we working with law enforcement? Are we working with the community? The dynamics really come into play. Are there state resources available? If not, is it BIA? So it's about four hours long and that includes discussion regarding the response. Typically, we have partnerships from the state come in and they talk about the alerts for that state. So if we're in Wisconsin, we have our AMBER Alert coordinator, or alert coordinator from Wisconsin participate. Sometimes they bring other partners.

It's one of our favorite classes to conduct because we really get an idea of what's working in that community, what doesn't work. And there's sometimes most of the community members have questions that only other community members can answer. I recommend that community starts with a child abduction tabletop exercise in Indian country if you want to see where you're at. There's no pass or fail. Again, it's just learning your resources.

Thank you for that question, Ron. We have a question from Charles. Charles, what is the timeline on a second part of the webinar? We hope to get something out to you in six months from today's webinar date. [LAUGHS] It takes a while to get resources pulled together, but we hope by six months we should have something out to you. We have a question from Mark.

The question is, Do you do training on military Installations? I'm going to have to come back to you, Mark. Could you provide your contact information on the chat directly to me or Mary? And we'll get back to you on that question. That's a good question. We haven't personally done any trainings on military installations yet, but we will find out. I'm kind of running through a lot of questions. Thank you and keep the questions coming. We are here for you.

We have a question from Jennifer Bucholtz. What are the main dynamics about Alaska that you think contribute to a higher risk level for children being abducted? Alaska is huge. It has a large land area and mostly surrounded by ocean and a small population. So the terrain is difficult, and isolation in the villages and the community can make things difficult. And the resources, I think, are some of the main dynamics.

Again, we have one of the higher levels of sexual assault in our state. So hopefully, getting resources to community and villages, we're able to have a decline in that number, I'm hoping. This is a question from Ryan. How long did investigators wait until pinging Ashley's phone? That is the first part of the question. So Ashley's cell phone was a big help in this case. And this is from information from her family.

The cell phone was sent to New York for tracing purposes to pinpoint her exact location. I know that her cell phone was a big help in locating the area of the search. I'm not sure of the exact time, but when talking to her family, I remember that a delay in possibly getting the information back, or there was a delay in getting that cell phone information back. Hopefully, years later, there's not such a delay in getting that cell phone information back. But unfortunately, that's all the information I have on her cell phone.

The second part, Was actually known by the subject prior to the abduction? I was told that the suspect was a very distant relative of Ashley. That he lived in the community, but he wasn't really social within that community. So Ashley did not really know who the suspect was. There was no relationship. That leads to Laurie Hopkins' question. If the suspect was a stranger within the community. He was not a stranger to the community. However, he didn't have a lot of ties or close connection within the village of Kotzebue.

If I could add to that.

Yeah.

When we conduct our trainings and when we go to communities and talk about these cases that we know of abducted children, in most cases, the abduction is made by someone familiar to the community and/or family. There is a case similar to Ashley Johnson-Barr in the Lower 48. And this is the case with Ashlynn Mike. She is the namesake for the AMBER Alert in Country Act. It is now called the Ashlynn Mike Indian country Act of 2018.

Ashlynn was abducted in 2016. She was picked up right off the school bus. She got into the vehicle because she recognized the person. She didn't know the person, was not a relative, but she saw this person in their community. It was a familiar face. So that provides us with enough content to say, when we educate and we talk about these types of things happening in our community, or we're talking about how to prevent these types of things, years and years ago, there was this thing called stranger danger.

And now we teach that that's not a thing. Do not ever say stranger danger, because most abductions are done by people that are familiar with the community or the dynamics of the family, even the victim's. So it's a long-- went off on a tangent here to answer your question, but we really need to start talking about these people who know and do research on their victims. So it's not always a stranger.

Question from Jenny Bellows. Did the suspect have a history of criminal activity as such? So he did have prior sexual assaults, alleged sexual assaults from other victims that may include his sister. That was part of a plea deal that he had to admit to those aggravating factors of previous history of that kind of violence and abuse. But that's not something that we delved into during this research for this webinar.

Did the perpetrator state how or why Ashley was targeted? Again, we didn't really focus too much on that part of it for this specific webinar. We were told that he was going to pick up another child on a four wheeler. He had been drinking. So we don't know why exactly he picked up Ashley, but that was the backstory that he was going to pick up another child on a four wheeler, and then was gone for quite a while.

If I could add to that. As we mentioned, we are looking for working on a part 2 to this webinar, to this subject of Ashley Johnson-Barr. There are a lot of questions out there that we are hoping to answer for you, but a lot of it will probably be answered in the next webinar. This webinar served as a purpose to introduce the work that we're doing in Alaska.

As a member of the Navajo Nation, our program located in the Lower 48 in Arizona, we, the past couple of years, have been really working within the communities and tribal nations in the Lower 48 Alaska. As you've heard, 229 tribes and villages, a lot of work to be done there because of the dynamics. It's a large state, a lot of rural area. We have been working in Alaska. This webinar served the purpose that there is work to be done there. There are stories of missing children, missing kids, missing persons.

We are forging ahead with the work that we're doing with partners like Scotty and the rest of his family. We've connected with Kotzebue village. There's a lot to be done. There's a lot more that could be said about the efforts regarding Ashley Johnson-Barr's case. We will continue the discussions with you, if you'd like, on a different platform. We're not avoiding you, but we're happy to continue this conversation. There will be additional webinars. We appreciate those of you willing to work with us that have experience with Ashley's case. Mary, do you want to add anything to that?

[INTERPOSING VOICES]

--Scott and Shannon. We actually would love to talk to you about this case. Like I said, this webinar was just a very basic introduction to this story. And we want to keep the information at that level, but we want to be able to talk to you and meet with you about the case specifics and the search, so we can do a part two of this webinar. If you would be willing to share your story and information with us, please send us an email.

Our email addresses are up on the screen, so we can share more information. We understand that some of you are going to be more heavily involved in Ashley's case and story, but this webinar is just meant for an introduction to her case and lead into that part 2 webinar. So please reach out to us. I do want to get all of your information so we can go into the search and the specifics of Ashley's case, including, maybe some more information, on the suspect and leading up to his arrest and such. So please reach out to us. Again, I'm not trying to leave you out of this, but I want to have your information for part 2 of our webinar, if that makes sense.

Well, thank you again, Mary and Tyesha for that fantastic presentation. For additional information on general TTA services, links on featured offerings, and request TTA, please visit our website. Finally, watch your inbox and our website for upcoming webinars and virtual TTA opportunities. This concludes our webinar today. Thank you again, Mary and Tyesha, for a great presentation today. To our attendees, we hope to see you in the future, and have a wonderful day.

Thank you all.